



# **2020 Census Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)**

## **Quick Reference: State American Indian Reservations**

State American Indian reservations (SAIRs) and their legal boundaries are established pursuant to state law. States with state-recognized tribes that are not also federally recognized each have their own unique laws that recognize specific tribes or establish a formal process by which tribes apply for state recognition. For the 2010 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau solicited changes to the boundaries of SAIRs from the state government through the State Reservation Program. Although these are legal boundaries, for the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau is requesting that the governor for each affected state appoint a liaison to review the boundaries of any currently existing SAIRs and, if applicable, provide the boundaries for any new SAIRs to the Census Bureau via the 2020 Census PSAP. The Census Bureau uses SAIRs in the tabulation and presentation of data from the decennial census and American Community Survey (ACS).

- Acceptance of boundary changes to SAIRs require clear legal documentation supporting any and all changes involving these boundaries.
- By definition, SAIR boundaries cannot cross state lines unless the SAIR and tribe is separately recognized in each state.
- SAIRs may not include territory within federally recognized American Indian reservations (AIRs) or off-reservation trust lands (ORTLs).
- Census Bureau will identify each SAIR with the name submitted by the state liaison providing the boundary for the area.
- The SAIR name should reflect the specific name cited in the legal records establishing the SAIR.
- The Census Bureau also accepts additions and updates to features such as roads or rivers on or near the SAIR, as well as address range break information at the boundaries.

***Refer to the Respondent Guide for complete instructions.***